## M'KINLEY ON WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO THE STUDENTS OF OLD PENN, A Eulogy of the First President with

Paperial Reference to Mis Teachings as to Learning, the Maintenance of Our Credit, and the Fair Treatment of Other Nations. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.-President McKinley left Philadelphia this afternoon on a special train of two cars which pulled out of Broad street station at 3:18 o'clock. His departure, like his arrival, aid not attract unusual attention. Still there was a large crowd to see bim off. The crowd was kept apart by a cordon of policemen, through which the President made

his way to his train.

The celebration at the Academy of Music by the students of the University of Pennsylvania remorative of Washington's birth, at which the President spoke, began at 11 o'clock. Preliminary to the exercises the students of the university formed in procession at the university buildings in West Philadelphia and marched to Provost Harrison's residence, at Seventeenth and Locust streets, headed by the reteran corps of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. They saluted the outer walls and cheered lustily for the President, and then went in a body to the Academy of Music. The President arrived at the Academy at 41 o'clock, and his entrance on the stage was the signal for a boisterous demonstration. The auditorium was lavishly adorned with the national colors. The boxes and the narquet were filled with fashionable people. The stage was occupied by men in public life, resident officers of the army and mays, and prominent collegians from other cities. Provost Charles C. Harrison of the university presided at the ceremonies. In introducing President McKinley he said:

Never since the day when the President of the United States, Gen. Washington, opened the law school of the university, have we been honored by the presence and voice of a Presi dent to speak, in the name of the university. of the first of that illustrious line. The President will address to-day those who gratefully feel his gracious act in that, amid the cares and duties this exalted office, he has counted it worthy of his time and effort to be our orator upon this occasion. I speak for the trustees, for the faculties, for the university students, for the city. and for the entire State, when I thank him for his acceptance of our invitation, and welcome him to the university, so closely connected in its earlier days with the "Father of His Coun-M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

The President was greeted with great applause. He said:

"Mr. Provost, officers and students of the University of Pennsylvania, ladies and gentlemen: We celebrate here, as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has special reasons for honoring the 22d of February. For over half a century, with ever increasing popularity and public recognition, you have observed the occasion either as a holiday or with project exercises, participated in by faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days nearly fifty years before Fennsylvania became a Statz, whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other realous and far-seeing patriots and whose trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the Presidency and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

"Washington, too, belonged to the brother-bood of the altural of this institution, boyless." The President was greeted with great ap-

ciection to the Presidency and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

"Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumn! of this institution, having accepted the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gare him close and peculiar attachment to the city of Philadelphia.

"No wonder that your great university has made the 22d of February its most impressive ceremonal and slevoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States and the patriolic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land the birthday of the patriol leader is faithfully observed and colobrated with an enthusiasm and carnestness which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissolute bonds, The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the school books of the nation for more than a century, and have moved American youth and American transional to aspire to the highest ideals of responsible citizenship. With enduring fame as a great sodier the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a sodier he was peerless in the times in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

"But with all our pride in Washington, we

A CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN.

"But with all our pride in Washington, we of infrequently fail to give him credit for his

not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvellous gentus as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearners of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the lest means for their solution.

"From the hour whon Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense, to murch to the defence of Boston, he became the masterful spirit of the Continental Army and the mightiest single factor in the continents struggle for liberty and independence, Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to lim, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mighties than the history of man had ever known.

"Though Washington's walted character and known, "Though Washington's exalted character and

Though Washington's exalted character and emost striking acts of his brilliant record are a familiar to be recounted here, where so the first they have received a courent and served emogs, yet often as the story is retold engages our love and admiration and interest, e love to recall his noble unselfishness, his tole purposes, the power of his magnifector remainty, his glorious achievements for mandal and his stalwart and untilinching devotion independence, liberty and union. Those cannot be to offen told or be too familiarly known. A staveholder himself, he yet hated alayery A slaveholder himself, he yet hated slavery and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always cothusiastically the friend of liberal education. He made devices on thusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used every suitable occasion to impress upon Congress and the country the lumportance of a high standard of general education and characterized the diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the cystem of free government. That learning should go with liberty and that liberty is never enuagered so long as it is in the keeping of interingent citizens was the ideal civic code which has frequent utterances never failed to concern.

And how reverent always was this great rount and generous his recognition has hand of divine Providence in es-nial controlling the destinies of the difference of the destinies of the line in his letters, in his state paners, addresses he reveals this side of er, the force of which we still feel, we always will

on of the civilized world, he did not forthe first offe hal act as President should
not supplication to the Almightz Being
to the universe. It is He who presides
supply every buman defect. It is His
the which we must want, and which
will concernte the liberties and hapithe tropic of the United States. With
a the mattern to of the citizens emorate and hear jurposes will succeed
methors alluting to public life.

BELLENCE COON THE ALMIGHTY. Massington on this occasion went fur-l space for the people, assuming that he assume that the people, assuming that he to the in Aim Livy God and reliance is tayor and care one of the strong foun-of the Government then inaugurated, which was well as a superior states the reasons in the second of withouts of so many distinct communities the the exemis resulted cannot be communitied. With the means by which most Governlave been established without some red plans gratinde/along with a humble intion of the fature bessings which the seems to measure. The reflections arised of the present crisis have forced them strongly upon my mind. You will join be, I fust, in thinking that there are under the influence of which the proceeding a new and free tovernment are more changly commenced.

an epictonaly commenced.

The Senate of the United States made fitting response of its appreciation of this portion of the President's inaugural address when its members declared that 'a review of the many signal instances of divine intervention in favor

of the country claims our most pious gratitude, and that they were inevitably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbitus of the universe by whom empires rise and fall.

"Congress acided its sanction by providing that 'after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice-President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chappel to hear divine services performed by the chaplain of Congress already appointed.

"Not alone upon days of thanksgiving, or in times of trial, should we, as a people, remember andfollow; the aramie thus set by the fathers, but never in our future as a nation should we forget the great moral and religious principles which they annunciated and defended as their most precious heritage. In an age of great activity, of industrial and commercial strife and of perplexing problems, we should never abandon the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the first Congress.

WASHINOTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"But if a timely leason is to be drawn from the similars of Washington and the first Congress.

recognized in the mame of the American people by Washington and the first Congress.

WASHINGTON'S PAREWELL ADDRESS.

"But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on his assuming the office of President, so also is much practical benefit to be derived from the present application of portions of his farewell address, a document in which Washington laid down principles which appeared to him 'all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people. In that address Washington contends in part: First, for the promotion of institutions of learning; second, for cherishing the public credit; third, for the observance of good fatth and justice, toward all nations.

"One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States; there were excellent schools for the well to do and charitable institutions for the interaction of boys and stris without means; but the free public school, open alike to the children of the rich and poor and supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Free schools were the accessary supplement of free men. The wise and liberal previsions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the United States and by their governments. In conformity with the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty, and laws.

"Adams and Madison, JeTerson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons and manners, on government, liberty, and laws."

"Adams and Madison, JeTerson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons and many others of our carly statesmen were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal elocation for the people. Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aim and worthlest ambition of education is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the elevation

upon knowledge as an essential to the highest and best ciftzenship.

"How priceless is a liberal education. In itself what a rich endowment. It is not impaired by age, but its value increases with use. No one can employ it but its rightful owner, he alone can illustrate its worth and enjoy its rewards. It cannot be inherited or purchased. It must be acquired by individual effort. It can be secured only by perseverance and self-denial. But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race nor nationality nor sex can debut the ear-But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race nor nationality nor sex can debar the earnest seeker from its possession. It is not exclusive but inclusive in the broadest and best sense. It is within the reach of all who really want it and are brave enough to struggle for it. The carnest rich and the worthy poor are equal artificially rivals in its pursuit, and neither is excupted from any of the sacridees necessary for its acquisition. The key to its title is not the bright allurements of rank and station, but the simple watchward of work and statio, but the simple watchward of work and statid.

"Life to most is a struggle and there is little time for the contemplation of the theoretical when the practical is pressing at every hand. time for the contemplation of the theoretical when the practical is pressing at every hand. Stern duty monopolizes our time. The command of others controls our preferences and often defeats our intentions. But steadily adherics to a firm purpose amid the activities of life, we may keep in touch with literature of the day, but to go back to the classics or to grapple with the foundations of the sciences is beyond the power of most men when they have entered upon their chosen business or profession.

"One's mental fighting, often hand-to-hand conflict with obstacles and tempations, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive contact with obstacles and temperature, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive force is individuality rather than circumstances or luck. Work in the mental world is as real as that in the physical world. Nor has any pre-scription yet been found to take the place of ap-plication and self-denial and personal struggles, which have given to the world its greatest loaders and noblest achievements.

pilication and self-denial and personal struggles, which have given to the world lits greatest loaders and noblest achievements.

""Cherish the public credit." How much both of reflection and instruction is combined in this simple admonition of the father of his country. The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the Revolutionary War exhausted inancially and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties, which remained to be solved before the linancial credit of the new nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

"But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the createst trust the able financiers and economists, whose names the country still venerates, and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris, and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the Treasury and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of national credit was national henor, and that whatever other a seek we might have or acquire, that was indepensable, first, last, and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adaering to the principles of Washington in keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our national debt and had a baance in the Treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the civil war for the procession of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them and want on unchesked, discharming the obligations of the Government in the coln of honor.

"Trom the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American ame. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Sume part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever raily around it a

"At no point in his Administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciates his ideas in resard to the foreign policy of the Government. Observe good faith and justice toward all nations: ultrate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that a good policy does not equally enjoin the litwill be worthy of a free, enlightened and, at JUSTICE TOWARD ALL NATIONS.

that a good policy does not equally enjoin 'i', It'will be worthy of a free, entightened and, at no distant period, a great nution, to give to mankind the magnantinens and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and tenevolence.

"To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these percentions of duty which more than anything class made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what we are. Following the precepts of Washington we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left us it will be profitable to beed. He seems to have grasped all possible conditions and pointed the way asfely to meet them. He has established damer signals all along the nations of the nation's march. He has warned us against faise lights. He has taught us the true philosophy of 'n perfect union and shown us the graphic dangers from sectionalism and wild and unreasonable perty spirit. He has emphasized the necessity at nil times for the exercise of soler and dispassionate in gement.

"Size he a indigment, my fellow efficients is the

perty spirit. He has emphasized the accessity at all times for the exercise of sober and dispassionate in ignent.

"Such a nuclearent, my fellow ditizens, is the best safeguard in count and tranquil events and rises superfor and triumphant above the storms of wee and peril.

"We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and yindicated after more than a century of experience. His best eulogy is the work he wrough, his highest tribute is the great republic which he and his compatriots founded. From four millions we have grown to more than seventy millions of peoule, while our progress in industry, learning, and the arts has been the wonder of the world. What the future will be depends upon ourselves, and that that future will be depends upon ourselves, and that that future will in their homes, loyally to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts, and have and justice fostered and exemplified by those intensed with rubble administration, we will continue to erjoy the respect of manhind and the gracious favor of Almichty God. The pricedess opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumphs of Americancivitization and to kelo in the progress and proceedity of the land we love."

strate answ the enduring fromphs of American elvilization and to belo in the progress and office entry of the land we love.

After the exercises at the Academy of Music the President was driven to the library edifice at the university grounds for hundren, following which there was an informal reception, attended by many persons of local prominence. Thence the President was driven to the Broad street station, taking his departure for Washington in the private car of President Thomson of the Premistivanis Italicoad.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Porter, returned to Washington this evening at 6.30 o'clock from his visit to Philiadelphia. He spont the carry part of the evening in conversing with some personal friends, and later considered some official business which had accomputed during his absence.

Einstie Filing Cabinets. Only "Giobe Wernickes." Globe Co., Fulton and Pearl.

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WEALTH MAKERS UPHELD. WALKER ANSWERS THE JEERS OF JERRY SIMPSON.

Notable Declaration of the Work Done by Manufacturers in Developing the Recource of the Country and Upbuilding Its Pros-pority-Mis Challenge to the Democrata. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-Washington's Birth day was not ill spent in the House, the session te-day being one of the most interesting of the present Congress. Mr. Bailey made an effort to secure adjournment out of respect for the memory of George Washington, but was de-

feated on a vote by yeas and nays-94 to 104. A few Republicans joined the Democrats and Pepulists in voting for adjournment, but not enough to enable Balley to carry his point. Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to the notice given

yesterday, called up the Sundry Civil Appropri-ation bill and it was the nominal topic of discussion in Committee of the Whole. The paragraph relating to the appointment of nine honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900 met some opposition, on the score that failure to provide for the payment of at least their expenses was discriminating against the service of men not able to travel and spend the time at their own charges. Incidentally it gave rise to a notable defence of men of substance, capacity, and enterprise by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, and a protest against the general and ceaseless condemnation of that class, in waich, he said, the minority indulged.

After an arrangement had been made to close general debate at 5 o'clock to-day Mr. Cannon explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, were liberal but not extravagant, covering works whose construction and maintenance were necessary, and omitting those that could wait. The increase of \$112,400 for the lighthouse establishment he explained was due to the extension of the use of gas buoys; that of \$30,280 in the life-saving service was for six new stations.

Mr. Loud of California, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, called the attention of Mr. Cannon to two items in the bill that he had passed over without men tion of \$80,000 for supplying power for the operation of pneumatic t bes for the transmission

cration of pneumatict bes for the transmission of mail matter at P-liadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and Boston. There was a colloquy about this point which is reported eisewhere in THE SCN. No arrangement was reached regarding the disposition to be made of the liems.

Mr. Cannon's exposition of the appropriation for the representation of the United States at Paris in 1900 aroused the criticism of Mr. William Aiden Smith of Michigan, who thought that it did not comport with the dignity, standing and policy of the country to send Commissioners abroad to represent it without providing for at least their expenses.

From the standpoint of the Appropriation Committee, Mr. Cannon said, it had made provision for the payment of everybody who was necessary to successful representation of the country. It had been represented to the committee that there were eminent citizens of the country willing and anxious to serve as advisory Commissioners without cost to the Government, and, that they might enjoy their "yellow jacket and peacock's feather." The committee had provided for the appointment of niae, to be advisors merely.

Mr. Smith said Mr. Cannon ought to go the full leagth of his proposition and call it the bine ribbon. The provision, he said, was discriminating in favor of that class of eftizens who could pay their own expenses, who would go to Paris to enjoy themselves socially, and shutting

could pay their own expenses, who would go to Paris to enjoy themselves socially, and shutting out men who might be of service to the country but could not afford to serve without compen

out men who might be of service to the country but could not afford to serve without compensation.

Mr. Cannon, continuing, said he was opposed to paring these nine Commissioners because they were, in his opinion, unnecessary, and he was particularly opposed to giving them power with the Commissioner-General to make regulations for the management of the American part of the exposition. A one-han power, he said, was essential to success in that respect. As to the advisory Commissioners, he did not care whether they numbered nine, nineteen, or ninety, or none at all. He would vote to strike them out or to lave them remain.

Mr. Watker of Massachusetts invelghed bitterly against the condemning in the flouse of the men who, in the development of the resources of this country, retained a portion of the increase, and who rose to kingship over the physical forces of nature. The logical conclusion of the charges against rich men was that the House should draft its membership from the poorhouses of the land, and that it should be composed of paupers. As to the Commissioners contemplated in the bill, they ought to aid and counsel the Commissioner-General, without which that official would be harassed and worried beyond human ability to endure.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas recurred to the discussion upon the appointment of the mne honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and recalled his question to Mr. Cannon, in which he asked if there were not danger that the appointments would go to millionaires, who wated to go over and get in the social swim, get acquainted with some lords and dikes, to whom they could discose of their daugnters. This suggestion, Mr. Simpson said, aroused the sensitiveness of Mr. Watker of Massachusetts, who declared in substance that millionaires. They were the remain against millionaires. They were the remain against millionaires. They were the remainer representatives of the country, the gen-

should be permitted to represent the country abroad, and protested against any legislation or criticism against millionaires. They were the proper representatives of the country, the gentleman said, because they were the tax payers, "Why," said Simpson, "every one knows that it is the millionaire who is the tax dodger. The taxes are paid ultimately by the poor widow whose home cannot be hid, and the poor man whose gray horse is his only source of sup-

man whose gray horse is his only source of support."

Mr. Simpson said Walker's sensitiveness on
this subject might be due to the fact that as a
member of a leather manufacturing firm he was
connected with the leather trust against whose
rapacity the exposed toe of every boy in the
country was a protest. Mr. Walker's connection with Brown University as trustee was
referred to. Simpson saying talluding to the
President Brown episodel that this was not the
first time that the gentleman had made known

reterred to, Simpson saying tailuding to the President Brown episodel that this was not the irist time that the gentleman had made known his conviction that the interests and views of the millionaire should alone be considered. The present policy, Simpson continued, was leading to the point where there would be only millionaires and paupers in the land from which the monibership of the House could be recruited, and against that policy he protested. He wanted a repeal of the laws which permitted the existence of trusts, for they were all the creatures of law.

Mr. Perkins of Iowa asked if he was to understand that Simpson preferred being a pauper to a millionaire.

Mr. Simpson—The gent is not warranted in believing anything of the kind. I am not taiking from a personal standpoint and do not believe that any personal standpoint and do not believe that any personal considerations should influence my action. However, I will say in passing that I should have no objection to being a millionaire, [Laughter,] That I am not is evidence of my disincilination to filled from the people to become one.

Mr. Perkins—If the gentleman were a millionaire, would be be willing to admit that there was any respectability in that class?

Mr. Simpson—I have no doubt that I would give an air of respectability to it and thereby hill a long felt want. [Great laughter.]

With great carnestness and every exhibition of emotion, Mr. Walker briefly replied to Simpson with the entire attention of the House. He began by saying that no leather he ever used was controlled by a trust, and that so far as he was informed the members of that body had lost money by going into the combination.

Now I sant to say to this House, he pro-

son with the entire attention of the House. He began by saying that no leather he ever used was controlled by a trust, and that so far as he was informed the members of that body had lost money by going into the combination.

"Now I wan to easy to this House," he proceeded, "and to the country that there has not been one dollar made, on the average, out of the working people in this country in any industry that serves the meases of the people for more than thirty years. Take any five years period, take the cost of producing goods at the first day of that five years, and the masses of the people have bought at retail the goods that have been produced of every name and nature at less than they cost the manufacturer at the beginning. Every dollar of profit has come out of nature. Inventions have been so rapid, the contributions of the millionaire manufacturers to the masses of the people in inventions, and in rearrangement and readjustments of machinery, and in combinations to reduce the charges to the unit of manufacture, that prices have been reduced so fact that the people in ave got their goods at what would be the normal cost to the manufacturer. That is the result of the inventions of these very manufacturers who are damned from morning until night on the otherside of this House."

"I want to mak you," Mr. Walker went on with increasing fervor, "whence came those tremendous strides that have been made in manufacturers who are damned from morning until night on the otherside of this House."

"I want to make you," Mr. Walker went on with increasing fervor, "whence came those tremendous strides that have been made in manufacturing! Whence come the tools with a clich you agriculturisie have tilled your soil, but out of the brains of these manufacturers whom you only curse and denounce on this floor? I say 'Yes,' but what is the final result in the law of nature, which controls the millions? I say 'Yes,' but what is the final result in the law of nature, which controls the millions? I say 'Yes,' but what is the f

and do not point out the destruction of trusts, then why do you not bring in your repeals here! I've cannot put your hand en them of you would do it."

Mr. Greene of Nebraske-We have got one bill in here for that purpose; will you vote for it! Mr. Walker-Yes, sir, every time. And (turning to the Republican members). I will warrant every man on this side of the House will do it.

Mr. Gaines of Tennesses-The Republican party has always voted in favor of trusts.

This remark, which Mr. Walker apparently did not clearly understand, led him in conclusion to make a personal digression.

"Now look at the attitude of a man on the other side," he said with much feeling, "who is evidently ready to denounce me. Why! Because I have contributed something to the development of my country. It is not for me to say on this floor what it is. I have made no proclamation, but I am attacked here, And I say now that I have given away to educate your people down South in your educational institutions more than you Democrate ever gave to them. [Applause.] You may figure up, every man of you, what you have contributed to sducational institutions in the South, and I will show that for every dollar you have given I have given two. Now, I am tired of this thing. I have a right to stand on this floor without being insulted by the gentleman from Kansas or any other gentleman from anywhere cles. I stand here in the integrity of an honest life, a life in which I have given away more more than I now have. You have driven me to this statement. Now hide your heads in shane.

Mr. Walker's close was greated with laughter.

to this statement. Now hide your heads in shane.

Mr. Walker's close was greeted with laughter and applause, in the latter of which Speaker Reed, who was on the floor, joined heartily.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana took occasion to project the Hawalian question in the house, making a speech against annexation. His efforts met the applause of most of the Democrats, and of a tew Republicans. Mr. Miers of Indiana followed in the time accorded to the minority in a set speech in favor of the free coinage of sliver. A speech on financial subjects was also made by Mr. Jones of Washington.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee spoke in favor of the bill to prohibit the adultantion of flour, after which the committee arcse and the House at 5 o clock adjourned.

TO INCREASE THE ARTILLERY. The Senate Passes the Bill Authorizing Two

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-In the Senate this morning, at the conclusion of the reading of Washington's farewell address, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Mergan of Ala-

bama and acreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is instructed to inquire and report whether a man-of-war, equal at least to any warship in the world, being named the George Washington, can be built, armed and commissioned within the period of twelve months, by the use of the facilities of the shipyards, machine shops, mines and forests of the United States wherever the same are found,"

The bill to authorize two additional regiments of artillery was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill was opposed by Mr. Bate of Tennes-

see, a member of the Military Committee, bearmy. There were now, he said, a dozen regi-ments idle all over the country, and he thought ments idle all over the country, and he thought that they should be utilized for manning the forts on the sea coast.

Mr. Hawley explained briefly why the bill should be passed. The army, he said was stendily decreasing in proportion to the population. Congress had appropriated within the last dezen years \$31,000.000 for coastwise defences. Under existing legislation 527 guns would be put up, and within two years there would be in position 159 guns and 232 new rifled steel motions. The War Department estimated that the 1,610 men provided for in the bill would be sufficient for the present. It was very late to object to employing men to take care of these

be sufficient for the present. It was very late to object to employing men to take care of these guns and to learn to handle them. Each of those guns required as much skill to run as a locomotive or as an ordinary river steamer. The bill was the simple dictate of common sense. Every officer of the army desired its passage.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, a member of the Military Committee, said that although he had consistently and persistently opposed any increase of the infantry or cavairy arms of the service, he had voted in committee for this bill, because he regarded it as a matter of absolute necessity.

because he regarded it as a matter of absolute necessity.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, another member of the Military Committee, argued in favor of the Military Committee, argued in favor of the bill as a matter of absolute necessity for the care of the guns and fortifications.

Mr. Bate advocated his plan of detailing regiments that are now idle to man the forts, and suggested that the proper plan would be to have an independent corps, that would be known as the coast defence of ms.

Without any more discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 52; nays, 4 (Senators Bate, Chilton, Clay, and Vest).

The bill provides that the artillery of the army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men shall be increased by 1,610, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery. for the artillery.

At 1:45 the Senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Sustains

Charge Made by Cleveland Shippers. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.-Word was received here to-day that the charge of unjust discrimination in the handling of freight for different shinners by various railroads made shippers, who claim \$100,000 damages has been austained by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission took evidence in Cleveland and other cities. A. M. Simmons of this city, former manager of the Cleveland Car Ser-vice Association, being one of the most im-

portant witnesses. The commission has justannounced its findings, which are to the effect that it has been proved to have been a practice for various roads to allow certain big shippers to violate their rules by leaving goods in cars or freight houses beyond the time allowed under the rules. No special order is to be made in this case, but a general order prohibiting these discriminations is to be issued at an early date. It was alleged that the Standard Oil Company was one of the concerns favored. of the concerns favored,

ERIE TRACKS WILL BE RAISED. Jarvis's Action Dismissed Because of Undue Delay in Starting It.

The elevation of the Erie Railway tracks in Jersey City, which has been delayed for several months by litigation, will now be proceeded with. After the contract between the city and the company for the elevation of the tracks had been made, Robert M. Jarvis, proprietor of the tobacco inspection warehouse in Provost street: M. T. Connolly, the owner of considerable prop-M. T. Connoily, the owner of considerable property situated north of the railroad tracks, and others obtained a writ of certiorari removing the contract to the Supreme Court for review. They contended that the plans for the elevation would greatly damage their property. The Supreme Court dismissed the writ on Monday, Justice Garrottson, in rendering the opinion of the court, said that the plaintiffs had been guilty of undue delay in beginning their proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-These nominations

were confirmed by the Senate to-day: United States Attorneys—Charles J. Hambiett,
District of New Hampshire; Reuben D. Hill, District
of Keuthudry.
College of Customs—George H. Lyman at Boston;
John H. Hevesur at Savanuah.
Pu imasters—New York—F. W. James, Naples;
Heary H. Smith, Worcester; Robert M. Skillan,
Akron. Fennsylvania—James W. Bartlett, Doylestown. United States Attorneys-Charles J. Rambiett,

> Annual Sales over6,000 000 Boxes BEECHAMS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISCRDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Castiyeness, Biotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Dis-turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Kervous and Trembling Sensations. THE PIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RILLEP IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer

will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to com-plete health. They promptly remove obstructions or fregularities of the sys-tem and cure sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c, at all Drug Stores,

SECOND DAY OF THE BENCH SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Warren Sentence Beaten for the Grand Chal-leage Cup of the Fex Terrior Club by her-felk Varaetty—Heather Mint Scores in the Collie Division-A Secord-Breaking Day, Washington's Birthday, a fixed feast for the Westminster Kennel Club bench show, is the

greatest day each year in attendance, and yesterday all records were broken. Morning, afternoon, and night there was a crowd to view the canine thoroughbreds. At the last two sessions the gathering was made up of sightseers, not very knowing about the fine points and only out for a good time. It was one of this sort who, when he noticed George Raper's fine collie Ravenstone Beauty, on view for exhibition only, benched among the greyhounds, said: "My! I never saw a heiry greyhound before." Many of the fashionable set, who own fine dogs and have a keen eye for those owned by others, were present in the morning and in some instances in the afternoon.

In all except the winners' classes, in which the first dog or bitch in each class met for competition, the awards were posted and the judges wound up their work by nightfall. It is the first year that such classes, under the recent American Kennel Club rules, have been judged here. In establishing them the A. K. C. involuntarily passed an act of bantshment against many old bench show favorites, for their owners declined to take the chances of their champions being defeated by some marvellous young stars, The frequent instances when a junior dog upse calculations in these classes yesterday proved that the owners of champions had good ground for their fears. Still, there were enough of the

that the owners of champions had good grounds for their fears. Still, there were enough of the eld dogs on hand to make the visitors, who knew them, feel at home, like the buildog King Orry, who seewled impartially at all, and the grand rough-coated St. Bernards La Princess and Miss Anna. As usual, there were many disgrunted exhibitors. The expressions of a winner in a class about a judge are always complimentary, the owner of the second dog is mildly deprecatory, the third dog's owner is apt to be sarcastic, while the exhibitors in the unplaced division unite in calling the judge a woodenheaded chump.

At no show in recent years has the public devoted such attention to the standard breeds as at the present exhibit. In point of popularity collies, St. Bernards, built terriers, fox terriera and buildogs have received the most attention from the visitors, with the sporting dogs next in favor. The Japanese spaniels and Yorkshire terriers lead among the pets. The new American breed, the Boston terriers, while strong in numbers, are no longer of interest as a sensation, while the rival types of French buildogs attract no special notice. The revival of interest in regarded by the old school of exhibitors as a bealthy sign.

Before taking up the many spirited duels for supromacy between the new importations from England, each backed by a list of winnings abroad, and the dogs benched before in this city, the Boston terriers, as the only breed of American development, deserve mention. In the novice and junior classes for bitches. Banker won the junior classes for dogs of twenty-three pounds or over, among a hot lot that included Doctor, a lovely large-headed specimen, Monte and Tot taking the respective free-for-all blue ribbons. The repeated successes of Conspirator and bo Do proved that the young stock is breeding true to type, and, while no longer a craze, the breed has evidently come to stay as a cheery, active, and courlosity among the rough-coated dogs. He has the length of a yearling colt and weighs 243 pounds, c Lord Brasser, said to be the largest St. Bornard ever bred in England, was an object of curlosity among the rough-coated dogs. He has the length of a yearling colt and weighs 243 pounds, carrying so much avoirdingois that he puffs and blows at the slightest exertion. Otherwise his points would have deserved more consideration, for Heligate Defender beat him early. C. H. Pratt's Le Prince and La Princess, each in superb coat, won the free-for-alls, as they did last year, and the kennel also captured a first in applies with La Queen, a grand-headed daughter of La Brincess. Pratt is the Arkaneas amateur who paid \$15,000 for Sir Bedivere, who died at Little Rock two years afterward.

Col. Jac Ruppert, Jr., was not in the best of luck, for both Miss Anna and his smooth-coated Empress of Concostook were beaten in the free-for-alls, the latter by Fratt's Belle, sired by Sir Bedivere. The President of the new St. Bernard Club of America, as a compensation for the defeat of his two favorites, had good fortune with his new importation. Chantrell Beauty, who wen in the novice and junior classes. This is a muscular, deep-chested good-bodied type, in splendid coat, in which red predominates, so much so as to mar her looks somewhat, for there is no blaze on the face.

Following Chantrell Beauty's lead, the imported dogs made a strong bid for the lead in the collic classes. With J. Pierronn. Morgan's

Following Chantrell Beauty's lead, the Imported dogs made a strong hid for the lead in the collic classes. With J. Pierponi Morgan's Sefton Hero, Rufford Ormonde, and Ormanicat absent, the new avrivals had a great chance. The Verona Kennels had in a lot of four, brought straight from the ship by way of the Boston show, where they won all before them. Its entry, Old Hell Admiral, slightly off in coat, was beaten by R. A. Murray's Old Hell Paris, in the free-for-all for dogs. The Verona entries, however, made great play in the was beaten by R. A. Murray's old Hall Paris, in the free-for-all for dogs. The Verona entries, however, made great play in the bitch classes with Heather Mint, a little long-headed specimen, with abundant coat, especially good in frill and the soft, furry undercoat. But for the prowess of Henry Jarrett's homebreds, Wellesbourne Eclipse and Wellesbourne Surprise, in the two puppy classes, the American breeders would have been knocked out entirely. It will be worth a week's increase to see prise, in the two puppy classes, the American breeders would have been knocked out entirely. It will be worth a week's journey to see Morgan's Ornament judged against Heather Mint. There were several dark ones in the buildag classes about which great things had been predicted in view of their records in England. It would be invisious to mention certain of the importations, who had evidently left their country for their country's good, but in Russell A. Aiger, Jr.s. Rensal's Dendy Venn its a smoothfound a grand dog. A white, with some brindle, of the compact type, Dandy Venn is a smoothcoated, muscular, thick set dog, with a massive head and square jaw, studded with flerce tusk and showing the strong teeth. It was a certainty that if the newcomer would show well, for he seemed listless in the pen, he would win out. This he did, scoring firsts in the novice, junior and free for-all classes, in the latter beating King Orry, still grand in head but as guaried as an oak tree in body; L'Ambassalor and Wae Hampton, three who have seen better days.

but as gaarled as an oak tree in body; L'Ambassalor and Wae Hampton, three who have seen better days.

Every class in the bull terriers was well fought out and the judging arew the most absorbed and notable gathering of the show to the rails about thepen. In this class there was the liveliest sort of a contest in the free-for-all, a decided contrast to the easy win gained by Bandy Venn. The chief gladiators were Cardona and Woodcote Wonder, both importations from England. Last year Cardona was beaten by Tommy Tickle, when out of condition, but now be is as fine as a fiddle. This year, for no dog is so hard to keep in trim as a bull terrier. Tommy Tickle is out of sorts and so is Trafalgar, the sensational winner of 1896. Woodcote Wonder arrived just before the Boston show last week, and is owned by Frank Dole of New Haven. Woodcote Wonder is one of the best of the breed ever seen here, and, barring a somewhat light body, not far from perfection. The coat was somewhat rough yesterday, the result of travel, and this point probably helped Cardona to capture the coveted prize. Inclientally, the built terrier classes orought out a double winner in Tavern Duke, one of the best lightweight dogs out in some years.

prize. Incidentally, the built terrier classes brought out a double winner in Tavern Duke, one of the best lightweight dogs out in some years.

Surprises marked the judging of the smooth varieties in fox terriers. For one thing, August Belmont's Blemont Sidenton Sidenton Victor II.

Blemont Sidenton Sidentes Sided to score first, despite the presence of Sidenton Victor II.

Blemont Vatican, a well-coupled dog of the small type, altracted attention in the puppy class, but nothing in the lot could oppose L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer, a grand allround sort full of "varmint" quality, who wen in this and the novice class. Paradox, a much-yaunted English dog in the latter class, was shy and would not show to advantage. Claudian won for the Rutherfurds in the judior class, but he was beaton by Norfolk Veracity, a young English dog that cost his Canadian owners \$2,000, and had not been seen here before. He was somewhat heavy in coat, but otherwise an ideal in looks and condition. Warren Sentence won in the free for all for her sex. In the free for all for wires, G. M. Cannochan scored a double win with Thornfield Knockout and Thornfield Nora, both favorites of the talent.

These decisions, with the awards in the minor classes, cleared the way for one of the most limportant classes of the week, the judging for the Grand Challenge Cup of the American Fox Terrier Club. A list of the winners ance the trophy was first offered, in 18-7, was published in This SUN yesterday. The class was keenly contested. Winthrop Rutherfurd Insuded Warren Sentence, a six-time winner if the trophy; G. M. Carnochan Thornfield Knockout, and George H. Gooderman Norfolk Veracity, Raper weighed the chances of the candidates slowly and carefully, but the character and style of the Canadian could not be denied, and the cup was awarded to him. Although they missed the grand trophy, the Rutherfurds won the bulk of the honors in the fox terrier division.

Sindo Von In swept the boards in Great Danes, and is the heat of the type since Hannibal

bal paid his flying visit from Germany two years ago. Lad of Kent, Cincinnatus Pride, and Champion Kildare were the free-for-all winners in the three breeds of setters.

White Notes.

At the Brooklyn Whist Club on Monday night the top score was made by J. R. Elwell and Dr. Waite, 9 plus, N and S. Horton and Dituars got 7. Swaney and Phillips got the best score E and W. 9 plus. This places Elwell still further in the lead, with A. E. Taylor a close second. The Long Island Women's Club entertained their friends at the Union League resterdsy afternoon with a game of compass whist. The best scores were made by Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars and Mrs. Baker and Dudley McGrath, both plus 7. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Atwater and Miss Gledhill got 5 plus, and Mr. and Mrs. Overman 4. which was it, it basedoors, with the wirenal one, while he copies delighted with

CANINE STARS ON VIEW. TEFEL COPEN

Ladies' Suits,



Special for To-day's Sale.

200 fancy all-wool two-toned Covert cloth tailormade Suits, with fancy lined fly front jackets, skirts percaline lined and bound with velveteen, exclusive spring shades and styles that in any other store would cost you not less than \$12: will be on

day---at the remarkably low price of ..... 7.75

## Ladies' Jackets -- Special for To-day.

250 Covert cloth spring Jackets, handsomely stitched, lined throughout with fine quality silk serge, made in the latest styles and of newest, "swellest" materials, positively worth \$7.50, are to go on 4.9

> Ladies' Wrappers, Special for To-day.

New Wrappers, of fine quality Percale and Cambric, with skirts cut full width and made with a deep hem, yokes braid trimmed or ruffled, the latest, most exclusive and prettiest wrappers, usually sold for \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, for to-day's sale divided into two remarkable bargain lots, at . . . 89c and 43c



made in the latest styles, and handsomely trimmed with lace, equal to the very finest that other stores regularly sell for \$10, very special for Wednesday's sale at . . . . 4.85

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Gus Moehler Wins the State Championship from Noted Pinsers.

Gus Koehler, a member of the Manhattan and Cosmopolitan Chees clubs, won the championship at the twentieth annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association yesterday. The most peculiar feature of the masters' tournsment was that most of the leading experts, such as Showalter, Hodges, D. G. Baird, and others,

were not even placed among the winners: The meeting was held at the United Charities building, New York, yesterday morning. afternoon, and evening. Aithough there were nol so many entries for the various com-petitions as on some previous occasions, the tourney was very successful, inasmuch as most of the strongest Metropolitan players had entered the masters' tournament and many notable amateurs were competing in the general tournament. The players were very late in arriving, and the first round of the tourneys did not get under way until 11 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the business meeting of the asso ciation was called to order by H. J. Rogers, the President. After the adoption of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, a vote of condolence was passed to the widow and relatives of the inte Charles A. Gilberg, who held the office of President of the association for several years. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows; President, H. J. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, Wesley Bigelow, O. P. Honegger, and D. S. Scarle; Advisory Committee, S. G. Ruth, William M. de Visser and G. A. Limbeck, Ruth, William M. de Visser and G. A. Limbeck.

The time limit was thirty moves an hour, and
there were many surprises, as will be seen from
the results appended. Still, some very line and
spirited games were contested. The arduous
task of adjudicating the games left unfinished
is, the various rounds of the tournaments was
undertaken by the umpires, Pillsbury, Barry,
and Helms. The rooms of play were crowded
by many spectators, and they were so much interested in some of the games that it was with
great difficulty one could get a glance at any
particular board. The results follow:

Osening after fifty-sine moves.

At the end of the third round it was found that there were only five candidates for the prizes, so the committee decided by lot that Hanham had to play in the fourth round. Similarly Weeks won the right of playing in the fourth round of the general tournament. Appended are the totals of each competitor:

Entries. Delmar, E. Marshall, F. J. Kuchler, J. Koehler won the first prize; Delmar and Roe-

thing divided the second and third, and Han-ham and Marshall divided the fourth prize.

GENERAL TOURNAMENT -FIRST ROUND,

GENERAL TOURNAMENT -FIRST ROUND.
Limbeck and Stocht draw; Finn beat Yeaton;
Heller and Souweine draw; Kahrs beat Weeks; Igel
beat Martin; Leipziger and Lemon draw; Günzberg
beat Martin; Deivermacher beat Zeckendorf; Phillips beat Finkham; Zinn beat Dickerson.
Second Rotail—Philips beat Limbeck, Zinn beat
Yeaton, Stocht beat Heller, Finn beat Kahrs, Souweine beat Martin, Weeks beat Leipziger, ReMartin
beat legt, Lemon beat Zeckendorf, Pinkham beat
Ginsberg, Pulvermacher beat Dickerson.
Thirl Hound—Souweine beat limbeck, Weeks beat
Yeaton, Heller beat ligel, Lemon beat Kahrs, Günzberg beat Martin, Pulvermacher beat Limbeck, MoMartin and Phillips drew, Zirn beat Zeckendorf, Pinkham beat Stocht, Dickerson beat Finn.
Fourth Round—Weeks beat Souweine, Zirn beat
Lemon: Phillips beat Fulvermacher.
Zirn won the first prize, Phillips the second, Zirn won the first prize, Phillips the second, Weeks and Pulvermacher divided the third and fourth, and Souweine and Lemon divided the

fourth, and council.

fifth prize.

Appended are the totals of each competitor:

| Entries.          | 1st. | 24. | 3d. | 4th.  | Total. |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| Limbecz, G. A. J  | 49   | 0   | 0   |       | 10     |
| Lemon, Courtenay. | 10   | 1   | 1   | 0     | 210    |
| Yeaton, F         |      | 0   | 0   |       | 0 -    |
| Gfinsberg, L.     | 1    | 0   | 1   |       | 9      |
| Heller, Dr. J     |      | Ó   | 1   | 283   | 140    |
| Pulvermacher, A   | i    | 1   | 1   | 0     | 8      |
| Kahrs, H          | 1    | ō   | ō   |       | 1      |
| Phillips, H. M    | . 1  | 1   | 24  | 1     | 810    |
| Martin, F         | 0    | ā   | õ   |       | 0 -    |
| Zirn, H           | 1    | i   | 1   | 1     | 4      |
| Leipziger, M      | la   | ō   | ō   | - 2   | la.    |
| Stochr, E. M      |      | í   | ó   | - 500 | 110    |
| McMartin, A       | 0    | 1   | 10  | 120   | 114    |
| Finn, J           |      | í   | ő   | 221   | 9 "    |
| Zeckendorf, W     | . 0  | ō   | õ   | - 52  | 0      |
| Souweine, A       |      | 1   | ï   | Ó     | 214    |
| Pinkham, S        |      | ī   | ī   |       | 9 "    |
| Weeks, C. P       | 0    | i   | ī   | 1     | 8      |
| Dickerson, H. L   | 0    | ő   | ĩ   |       | 1      |
| Igel, V           |      | Ü   | ō   | 100   | ī      |

New Jersey State Chess.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Chess Association was held yesterday at the Palma Club, Jersey City. The officers elected for the year were: President, Louis Sternberg, Newark; Vice-Presidents, R. W. Pope, Elizabeth, and N. Hymes, Newark; Secretary, C. A. Lillie, Newark; Tronsurer, O. Horstary, C. A. Lillie, Newark; Tronsurer, O. Horstary, Newark. There were two tournaments played during the day and ovening. In the championship there were sixteen players:

Dr. B. Herstein, champion of 1897; G. J. Benner, J. Lisener, J. H. White, E. L. Massett, T. K. Whreler, N. Hymes, Max Beyer, A. Vorath, C. Hymes, Isaac Loyd, O. Horster, C. Jeffe, H. E. Higgers, H. F. Driscoll, H. Stapper. In the open tournament there were thirty-six entries, and at midnight the result was still in

Special Cable Despatch to The Sus.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The twenty-round match between Spike Sullivan, the American light-weight, and Harry Oreenfield, the English boxer, which was deci ed at the National Sporting which was decided at the National Sporting Ciub hast night, was a splendid fistic exhibition, Greenfield was carefully trained, but he was slow, lacking the dash, fire, and nimbleness which Sullivan maintained throughout the bout. Sullivan started the favorite at 5 to 4. The Anterican did the better work in all the rounds with the exception of the sixth and tenth. About the middle of the fitteenth round Greenfield did good execution in a hot radly. Each retired. Coming together again Spike activered a hooker on the chin and a hard blow on the body. Greenfield dropned in a heap. He by still until he was counted out. Then he was carried to his corner completely used up. The muscless of Greenfield's arm were somewhat injured in the eighth round.

PRINCETON, Feb. 22.-The annual joint in our meet of the Princeton Frack A. A. and the gymnarium team was held this afternoon. The gymnarium team was held this afternoon. The gymnarium team gaves very elever exhibition, Heymer, '98, and Loughlin, 1900, excelling in their action the flying trapeze. The other events were: Wrestling I, ghiwe glit Post, 1900, bent Clausen, 1901, in 1 minute 50 seconds. Mindleweight Post, 1900, bent flounds, 1901, in 34 seconds. Heavyweight-Swartz, 1901, bent Dowlit, 1900, in 2 minweight - Swarz, 1801, test hewit, 1809, in 2 minties. High Jump-Won by Carroll, 1800, scratch, 5 feet
18th Inches, Ward, 1891, 4 inches, second, actual
Jump, 5 feet 6 inches, 1; ruben, we, 6 inches, third,
actual Jump 5 feet he, in hes.
Putting Twelve PunnelShot-Wen by Rush, '98, 3
feet, actual put 40 feet 8 inches; Boetteer, '99,
scratch second, 40 feet 1 inches, Jarvia, 1800, 6 feet,
third, actual put 34 feet 1 inch

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